FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

4 MAY 1983

PLO

Relations With Syria — Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad met with PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat and other PLO leaders in Damascus on 3 May, according to Damascus television. During the discussions, which focused on the situation in the region, 'Arafat reiterated the PLO's commitment to the resolutions of the PNC and emphasized the importance of Syria's "leading role" in the battle of "confrontation and steadfastness" against the common enemies, the report said. 'Arafat announced that he "appreciated and valued" Syria's role under Al-Asad and stressed the importance of Palestinian and Arab solidarity with Syria. The Syrian leader reiterated his country's "firm and principled commitment" to the Palestinian cause and the importance of a unified stand.

Commenting on the meeting to a Radio Monte Carlo reporter, PLO deputy military commander Khalil al-Wazir affirmed that the meeting had ended the "cool relations" between the two sides and expressed hope that it will usher in a period of "strong fraternal" relations that would ensure Palestinian-Syrian cohesion. He added that the two sides must deepen their coordination, particularly in the military field, to confront the "present grave circumstances." A later report by the same radio quoted a PLO spokesman as saying that the two sides will meet again to coordinate their positions on "various eventualities." The radio also noted that the Palestinian news agency WAFA characterized the discussions as "quite positive" and as having taken place in an atmosphere of friendship and brotherhood.

Relations With Jordan — Hani al-Hasan, political adviser of PLO leader 'Arafat, left Amman for Damascus after meeting with King Husayn and delivering a message from 'Arafat, the Amman daily AD-DUSTUR reported. Al-Hasan's talks with Husayn dealt with "all issues" and the two sides agreed to continue contacts, the paper said. 'Arafat's adviser also met with Prime Minister Mudar Badran and other officials.

According to the paper, Al-Hasan's talks focused on finding a "common denominator for joint action" concerning the Palestinian issue. The Jordanian side reaffirmed its convictions contained in the 10 April statement that Jordan cannot initiate a move on behalf of any side, that the PLO is the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, and that Jordan cannot embark on any move regarding the "central issue" except with Palestinian participation and Arab support. The daily also noted that Jordan is currently "thinking of taking measures" to stop the exodus of Arabs from the occupied territories. Earlier, Jerusalem radio reported that Jordan had refused to allow some inhabitants of the territories to cross into Jordan and speculated that through this action the Kingdom is seeking to put pressure on the PLO to accept Jordan's terms and join the negotiations with Israel on the basis of the Reagan plan.

Shultz Tour - Lebanon

Negotiations, Comment — Secretary of State Shultz held several rounds of talks with President Amin al-Jumayyil and other Lebanese leaders, Beirut radio reported on 3 May. Noting that a clause-by-clause review of the draft agreement was under way, the radio said the discussions would resume on 4 May. Meanwhile, Lebanese Foreign Minister Elie Salim announced at a Beirut press conference that in his talks with Al-Asad he had assured the Syrian leader that any agreement Lebanon signs with Israel will "in no way" compromise Syria's security and not benefit Israel. In his remarks, which were broadcast by the clandestine Radio Free Lebanon, Salim said Al-Asad has "legitimate" concern and fear that "certain arrangements" would undermine Syria's security and its role in the region. Regarding accusations that the Lebanese Government is unable to maintain security, Salim asserted that there is greater stability and peace in areas under the government's control than in areas outside it.

President al-Asad told the Italian foreign minister in Damascus that Syria's conditions for withdrawing its forces from Lebanon are that Shultz' mission must lead to Lebanon's "complete and assured independence and sovereignty," that Israel must not emerge with any territorial or military advantages, and that any agreement must take Syria's "security requrements" into account, ANSA reported. The Syrians took a "negative and pessimistic" view of the clauses of the Israeli-Lebanese draft agreement currently under discussion, ANSA said.

Earlier, "free Lebanon" commander Major Sa'd Haddad announced in Marj 'Uyun that he insists on "directly commanding" his forces in southern Lebanon and that he regards any decision appointing him to other posts as "a betrayal," Voice of Hope radio reported. In remarks broadcast by Jerusalem radio, Haddad stressed that he is "not for sale," adding that the Israelis "are not a people who can sell their friends."

Security, Military Situation — Three IDF soldiers were wounded by an explosion in the Ash-Shuf area, Jerusalem radio reported. According to Radio Free Lebanon, the PLO has dispatched 1,000 reinforcements to the Al-Biqa' area at Syria's request. The Syrians are also preparing to construct a military airport near Hirmil in northern Lebanon, Voice of Lebanon radio reported.

Iran-Iraq War

Although an Iranian communique broadcast by Tehran radio reported that the Iranian Navy downed an Iraqi helicopter during a 2 May naval clash near the Nowruz oil field, an Iraqi military spokesman cited by INA denied the claim, asserting that Iraqi helicopters carried out no activity that day.

Oil Slick

Iran has sent Kuwait a message expressing readiness to implement the Kuwait Convention with regard to combatting the Gulf oil slick and capping the damaged oil wells in the Nowruz oil field, Kuwaiti Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir announced in a statement reported by WAKH.

Iran

Tudeh Confessions, Soviet Statement — In another series of interviews on Tehran television, arrested Tudeh Party officials confessed to espionage on behalf of the Soviet Union and links with the KGB. Meanwhile, the Soviet Union informed the United States that U.S. assertions that Iran faces a Soviet threat are an "absurd fabrication" and that "there has been no threat to Iran from the USSR and none exists now," TASS reported.

Kurdish Operations — Government forces killed or wounded more than 80 "counterrevolutionaries" in operations against rebels northwest of Sanandaj, Tehran radio reported.

Saudi Arabia

Commenting on Muhammad 'Abduh Yamani's recent dismissal as information minister, Iran's JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI said one view of the affair is that Yamani sided with National Guard Commander Crown Prince 'Abdallah in the "struggle for power within the Saudi dynasty," Tehran radio's Turkish service reported. Meanwhile, royal decrees reported by SPA announced further Saudi Cabinet changes: Ibrahim ibn 'Abdallah al-'Anqari was appointed municipal and rural affairs minister while Muhammad al-'Ali al-Fayiz was assigned Al-'Anqari's former post of labor and social affairs minister.

FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

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Karachi Reports 'Serious' Differences in Cabinet

BK040401 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 4 May 83

[Text] According to reports received from Afghanistan, differences within the Karmal administration's Cabinet have assumed serious proportions and the Cabinet is now divided into two factions — one led by the Karmal administration's prime minister, Soltan Ali Keshtmand, and the other by Defense Minister Abdol Qader.

According to these reports, Soltan Ali Keshtmand admitted in a statement issued on the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the Soviet-aided Karmal administration that the mujahidin are carrying out successful operations against the Soviet and Karmal troops. However, the representative news agency of the Karmal administration, BAKHTAR, refuted the [word indistinct] of this statement and claimed that the Soviet-Karmal troops' operations have been successful.

Later a meeting of the Karmal administration's Cabinet was convened at the request of Defense Minister Abdol Qader, at which serious allegations were levelled by the two sides. The meeting ended amid serious disturbance and confusion.

Meanwhile, according to another report, Afghan mujahidin have shot down a military transport plane on a mission to supply food and ammunition to the besieged military post in (Makasen) in Nangarhar Province.

There are also reports of an attack on the Soviet Embassy. Other reports received from Afghanistan say that dozens of people on their way to witness a parade in Kabul on the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the Soviet-aided Karmal administration were injured when mines blew up the buses in which they were riding. According to the reports, at least 5 people were killed and at least 40 badly mutiliated victims are being treated in the hospital.

Recent Attacks in Kabul, Other Areas Described

AFP Account

BK031422 Hong Kong AFP in English 1408 GMT 3 May 83

[Text] Islamabad, May 3 (AFP) — Moslem guerrillas last week intensified their attacks in Kabul in a bid to sabotage official ceremonies for the 1978 communist coup while Soviets continued to bomb and shell resistance strongholds throughout Afghanistan, Western diplomatic sources said today.

Five people were killed and scores more injured in two bomb blasts on the eve of April 27 ceremonies commemorating the coup which brought the first of a series of communist governments to power in Kabul.

An eyewitness, quoted by diplomats, said a street sweeper was blown to bits as he attempted to remove one of the bombs, at the entrance to a building in Microrayon, an exclusive neighborhood reserved for Soviets and ranking Afghan party members.

On the morning of the 27th, 25 Afghan youths who were to have participated in the official anniversary parade were rushed to hospital, some badly mutilated, [word indistinct] buses transporting them into Kabul were blown apart by mines. Hours later 15 militiamen from outside Kabul were injured on their way to attending official ceremonies. But despite the increased urban attacks, sources said the planned celebrations went ahead as scheduled.

Afghan police told diplomats posted in Kabul that 30 people had been assassinated in recent days, including an Afghan Army officer, shot as he was crossing a bridge over the Kabul River.

Meanwhile, fighting raged in several areas throughout the country as Soviet forces continued their spring drive to crush the rebel movement.

Soviet aviation and heavy artillery pounded three villages in the Shomali heights, north of Kabul, where guerrillas are concentrated for strikes against the capital and the strategic Salang road leading to the Soviet border. Western diplomats said the Soviets, after repeatedly bombing and shelling the villges, helicoptered in troops to surround and neutralize the mujahedeen.

Diplomats also cited battles in Ghazni, 150 kms (100 miles) south of Kabul, in Mazar-i-Sharif, the main city in northern Afghanistan, and in the southern town of Qandahar, where the Indian consulate was hit in a rocket attack two weeks ago. Consulate personnel were subsequently evacuated to Kabul.

The sources said the Soviets were also continuing air attacks against the western city of Herat. The diplomats confirmed resistance reports that the bombings of Herat had caused "enormous civilian losses" and sparked a massive exodus into Iran.

The same sources said a Soviet military aircraft, flying from the eastern province of Paktia, landed last week in Kabul with 100 badly wounded Afghan Government soldiers aboard. Some had died on route to Kabul and others while being transfered to military hospitals in the capital.

Earlier reports spoke of fierce fighting last week around the city of Khost, in Paktia Province.

SPA Report

LD031953 Riyadh SPA in English 1907 GMT 3 May 83

[Text] Islamabad, May 3, SPA — Nearly one hundred wounded communist regime troops have been brought to Kabul in a military transport plane, after fierce battles between the mujahideen and the Soviet-Afghan government troops in Paktia Province, reliable Afghan sources said here today.

The sources said many soldiers were killed during air travel from Paktia to Kabul. They added that five bus loads of young Afghans who were taken to Red parade in Kabul were also attacked by the mujahideen on April 27.

The sources said three buses detonated land mines and were blown up killing scores of bus riders while two other buses ran to safety.

The sources said the Afghan secret service "KHAD" had counted 30 bodies of Communists and regime's supporters in Kabul during anniversary holiday on April 27.

Two bombs exploded in a Russian housing complex in Microrayon in Kabul on April 25, killing five people, the sources added.

They added that mujahideen landmines planted near Mahipa hydro-electric station exploded and threw boulders into the river, causing its overflow and blockade of the Kabul-Jalalabad road.

Correction to Soviet Anniversary Coverage

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "Soviet Coverage of April Anniversary Celebration," published in the 28 April South Asia DAILY REPORT, page C 3: "For Soviet coverage of the celebrations of the April Revolution, inculuding a TASS report on the 26 April Moscow press conference given by Ambassador Habib Mangal, see the South Asia section of the 26 April Soviet Union DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues." (supplying dropped line)

Patiala Situation Remains 'Under Control'
BK031608 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 3 May 83

[Text] The situation in Patiala continues to be under control. The Punjab director general of police, Mr (C.K. Soni), visited Patiala to take stock of the situation. He told our Chandigarh correspondent this evening that law and order in the state will be maintained at all cost. Meanwhile, the Patiala police have arrested 50 persons since last evening in connection with the incident.

In New Delhi the president of the Akali Dal, Master Tara Singh group, Mr Rachhpal Singh, today called on the prime minister. Later, he told newsmen that Mrs Gandhi assured him of her keenness to solve the Punjab issue expeditiously and to the satisfaction of all.

Mr (Premchand Verma), president, All-India Small and Medium Newspapers Association, has alleged that several journalists of Punjab have received threats from extremists. He said in a statement that this amounted to challenging the freedom of the press.

Army Alert Denied
BK040914 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 4 May 83

[Text] In Patiala curfew will be relaxed in the old city for 1 and 1/2 hours from 1530 today. This follows improvement in the situation. However, curfew will remain in force after 1700 till further orders.

Meanwhile, theh district magistrate has described newspaper reports that the Army has been alerted in Patiala as absolutely baseless. The overall situation in the city continues to be under control.

Opposition Leaders Demand White Paper on Assam
BK021609 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 2 May 83

[Text] Leaders of four opposition parties have demanded a white paper on Assam. In a joint statement issued in New Delhi today they also wanted the home minister to make a statement on whether or not the govenrment had prior knowledge of the violence that was likely in the state. They also wanted a judicial inquiry into the killing.

The signatories to the statement include Mr A.B. Vajpayee, Bharatiya Janata Party; Mr Charan Singh, Lok Dal; Professor Madhu Dandavate, Janata Party; Mr Charan Singh, Lok Dal; Professor Madhu Dandavate, Janata; and Mr A.G. Kulkarni, Congress-S.

Academic Life in Assam Becomes 'Almost Normal'
BK031005 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 3 May 83

[Text] Academic life in Assam has become almost normal with most of the students having returned to their institutions. The work in schools and colleges remained disrupted in the last 4 months due to the disturbances in the state. The state education minister, Mr Mukut Sarma, told our Gauhati correspondent that a few educational institutions still occupied by security forces will be vacated soon.

Congress-S Workers Protest Radio Reporting
BK030621 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 3 May 83

[Text] A group of Congress-S workers yesterday staged a demonstration against what they called All-India Radio's inadequate coverage of opposition activities. According to the police, about 50 of them were taken into custody for defying prohibitory orders and released later.

Editors To Adopt Modified Code of Ethics
BK030627 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 3 May 83

[Text] The planning committee of the All-India Newspaper Editors Conference [AINEC] has proposed a modified code of ethics for journalists. The committee formulated a code at its meeting in Baroda yesterday under the presidentship of Vishwabandhu Gupta.

The updated code insists that journalists should observe the maximum restrain in publishing reports and comments relating to communal incidents. They should be more circumspect in dealing with movements which promote regionalism at the cost of national unity. The modified code of ethics is to be adopted by the general body of the AINEC.

Minister Views Propaganda in Pakistani Media
BK290937 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 29 Apr 83

[Text] The minister of state for external affairs, A.A. Rahim, told the Rajya Sabha today that the anti-India propaganda in the Pakistan media is not conducive to building up a favorable atmosphere for improvement of bilateral relations. It is also contrary to the Simla Agreement, which permits both the countries to take all steps within their power to prevent hostile propaganda against each other. Replying to questions, he said as and when necessary remedial steps are taken to see that there is a better appreciation of the factual position.

In another answer Rahim said the government's view that the raising of Kashmir issue by Pakistan in international forums is contrary to the Simla Agreement and is not helpful in improving relations has been conveyed to Pakistan.

Protocol Signed With USSR on Space Experiments
BK300921 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 30 Apr 83

[Text] India and the Soviet Union have signed a protocol on conducting scientific experiments during the joint space flight scheduled for next year. The protocol was signed in Moscow between the Soviet Intercosmos and a visiting Indian space scientists delegation. The experiments are to be conducted aboard Salyut 7 when the Indian cosmonauts take to space with their Soviet counterparts.

The head of the Indian delegation, Air Marshal C.V. Gole, told newsmen in Star City near Moscow that the joint research program calls for photographing some areas in India from the natural resources point of view. This could also be utilized for oil exploration.

Rao Leaves for Kuala Lumpur Palestine Meeting
BK030939 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 3 May 83

[Text] The external affairs minister, Mr Narasimha Rao, left New Delhi today for Kuala Lumpur to attend the regional meeting on Palestine. This is the preparatory meeting for the international conference on the question of Palestine to be held in Paris in August.

Khamene'i Announces IRP To Hold Congress in May

GF031745 Tehran IRNA in English 1600 GMT 3 May 83

[Text] Tehran, May 3, IRNA — President 'Ali Khamene'i said here today that the Islamic Republic Party [IRP] is to hold a congress here in May in order to ratify its Constitution and make minor changes in the organisational chart of the party.

He said the party congress would also nominate members of the party's Central Council.

He noted that no changes whatsoever had been effected in the party's policies since the late Dr. Beheshti's martyrdom and that there was no reason why any change in party practices should have been adopted.

He said that upon completion of the party's congress new members would be allowed into the party, though at a slower tempo than other parties in other parts of the world.

The late Ayatollah Beheshti, former chief justice of the Supreme Court and secretary general of the IRP, along with some 72 other officials, including IRP members were martyred here in a terrorist bomb explosion by the MKO [Mojahedin-e Khalq Organization] on June 28, 1981.

Spokesman on Iraq Preparing Residential Area Attacks

LD031117 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 3 May 83

[Text] In connection with the remarks of the military spokesman of the Zionist regime of Iraq and his claims about the bombing of residential areas in that country by Iran, the spokesman of our country's Ministry of Foreign Affairs announced in an interview:

During the past few days, the Zionist regime of Iraq once again has made false accusations about Iran's bombing artillery [as heard] of the border towns. Experience has taught us that the Zionist regime of Iraq spreads such lies in order to prepare world public opinion, especially the enslaved people of Iraq, for another savage attack on Iran's residential areas in order to justify the killing of women, men, infants, and disabled old people whenever it becomes desperate on the warfronts and unable to carry out effective combat operations against combatants of Islam.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs spokesman added: We announce to the people of the world, especially Muslims, that the Iraqi regime is ready to launch another terrifying crime against the Muslim people of Iran. The international organizations and institutions, which consider themselves protectors of human rights, should know that remaining silent in the face of this unveiled conspiracy is actually a sort of cooperation and will encourage the Saddamists to repeat their crimes.

Foreign Reporters Invited To Visit Warfronts

GF031812 Tehran IRNA in English 1715 GMT 3 May 83

[Text] Tehran, May 3, IRNA — The War Information Headquarters of the Islamic Republic of Iran urged world reporters to visit the border cities of Iran and Iraq in order to judge about the verity or untruth of Baghdad's claims that Iran has shelled Iraqi border cities, and also witness Iraq's daily agresssion against the Iranian cities.

In a statement issued here today, the War Information Headquarters specially asked the reporters from the Islamic and Arab countries of the region to also prevail upon Baghdad government to show them the alleged devastated cities on its border.

By resorting to propagandistic methods, added the statement, the Iraqi regime is trying to make the public opinion ready for carrying out a new horrible crime against the non-military and residential areas of the Islamic land. Such maneuvers are also intended to drive home the pretext for Saddam's allegations that Iran has barraged Iraq's border cities as well as overshadowing Baghdad's military defeats particularly its recent naval setback, which resulted in the sinking of an Iraqi naval vessel in the Persian Gulf Monday.

It is clear to the unbiased correspondents of the world who are well aware of the crimes committed by the Iraqi Army against Iranian civilians that after every defeat in the warfronts, Saddam's forces target civilian Iranians with their bombers, missile attacks and long-range artillery fire.

The statement also drew the attention of the journalists who have visited the ruined Iranian cities in the course of the 31-month-old Iraqi imposed war, to the film released by the Iraqi T.V. and shown by the international [word indistinct] news networks throughout the world.

The War Information Headquarters further instructed the world reporters wishing to visit the Iranian border cities devastated by the Iraqi Aramy, to call on the Iranian Embassies abroad to get the necessary entrance visas.

Armed Forces Joint Staff Communique No 1,304

LD031734 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 3 May 83

[Communique No 1,304 of Joint Staff of Armed Forces of Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. According to reports, at the time of yesterday morning's naval clash in the vicinity of the Nowruz oil field, a Super Frelon helicopter of Saddam's Zionist regime became the target of fire from the heroic naval combatants of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran. The helicopter was shot down.

On the southern fronts and in the Wal Fajr operational sector yesterday, the Islamic fighting units opened heavy weapons fire on the artillery, mortars and observation posts of the enemy, silencing their fire and inflicting losses and casualties on the Saddamists.

In the Abadan and Khorramshahr operational sector, exchanges of fire continued. Gunfire from Islam's forces destroyed five

enemy observation posts and eight trenches on the opposite bank of the Arvand Rud.

On the country's western fronts yesterday, an exchange of fire took place between our forces and those of the enemy. Thanks to accurate and effective fire from our units, three enemy heavy vehicles and one command jeep were destroyed and enemy action and movement were halted.

In the course of an exchange of fire in the Marivan region, our forces opened fire on enemy positions in the (Valjabeh) region, resulting in a number of trenches of the Iraqi mercenaries being destroyed and a number of servicemen deployed therein being killed.

Yesterday, the Saddamist criminals opened intense artillery and Katyusha fire on the city of Sar-e Pol-e Zahab; 1 person was martyred, 13 wounded; and 3 houses suffered major damage.

Long-range enemy weapons fire destroyed four houses inAbadan and parts of the city suffered from fire damage.

[Signed] Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

Khamene'i Meets With New Navy Commander

LD031209 Tehran IRNA in English 0903 GMT 3 May 83

[Text] Tehran, May 3, IRNA — President 'Ali Khamene'i said here Monday that presence of the superpowers in the army did not only imply to providing it with arms and training, but would also lead to political exploitation and domination of foreigners.

In a meeting with the newly appointed commander of naval forces, Captain Esfandiyar Hoseyni, the president stressed that one of the most important achievements of the Islamic Revolution was that it removed the presence of all foreign forces in the army.

Noting that it was the first time in the history of the Iranian army to be free from any dependence, President Khamene'i said that the system of the army in the past regime was under question and not the army numbers, except for its commanders.

The president emphasised that to operate foreign technology with foreign systems was a big fault, adding that technology could be improved with one's own system.

Emphasising that the objective of the Islamic Republic's naval forces was to safeguard the revolution and Islamic aspirations, the president said that they should also protect seashores and be prepared for any military confrontation.

Chief of the Joint Staff General Zahirnezhad, Defence Minister Colonel Salimi, and all high-ranking Navy commanders were also present during the meeting.

Tudeh Party Members' Television Interviews

Official Admits KGB Membership

GF031128 Tehran Domestic Television Service in Persian 1808 GMT 2 May 83

[Interview with Raf'at Mohammadzadeh, Tudeh Party Central Committee and Political Bureau member, by unidentified Voice and Vision correspondent; date, place not given — recorded]

[Text] [Question] For the purpose of understanding the level of spying and involvement, we want to question several individuals who were in the higher echelons and in key positions of the Tudeh Party and who were actively involved in spying and were agents of the intelligence organizations of the superpowers. We want them to introduce themselves and to explain when they became agents and their spying activities.

[Answer] My name is Raf'at Mohammadzadeh and I am a member of the Central Committee and a member of the Political Bureau of the Tudeh Party of Iran. The positions that I had in the leadership cadre were being responsible for the training and investigation departments. In 1951, I went to the Soviet Union and from [words indistinct] was promoted to the KGB and remained a member of that organization up until the time of my arrest.

Member Confirms KGB Contact

GF031743 Tehran Domestic Television Service in Persian 1838 GMT 2 May 83

[Interview with Badrik Avanesian, member of Tudeh Party Central Committee and official in charge of party logistics and production; date, place not given — recorded]

[Text] [Question] Have you been in contact with KGB agents since the success of the revolution? If so, explain.

[Answer] I am Bardik Avanesian. I was a member of the Party Central Committee and was responsible for logistics and production. After the revolution, I acted as a liaison between the party and Soviet officials. I passed on information collected by the party to the Soviet officials.

[Question] Thus, as I understand it, there were many instances of treachery by the members of the Central Committee of the Tudeh Party during the period under discussion.

Party 'Sedition' Described

GF031535 Tehran Domestic Television Service in Persian 1839 GMT 2 May 83

[Interview with Kiumars Zarshenas, member of Tudeh Party Central Committee, by unidentified Voice and Vision correspondent; date,place not given — recorded]

[Text] [Question] The fourth phase of the interview pertains to the encounter of the hypocritical and treasonous Tudeh Party with the administration of the Islamic Republic. Please introduce

yourself and state the date you joined the Tudeh Party and the portfolios you have held.

[Answer] I am Kiumars Zarshenas and I joined the Tudeh Party in Europe in 1961. I was in charge of the youth department in Western Europe. I was a member of the Central Committee and in charge of the youth section.

[Question] From what date did you find your way into an espionage organization affiliated with the Eastern bloc?

[Answer] 1975.

[Question] For how many years were you a member of the organization?

[Answer] About 8 years.

[Question] Would you explain the deceitful and alien encounters of the Tudeh Party with the Islamic Republic?

[Answer] For this we will have to go back aways. If we cast a glance at the history of the party, we see that after its inception it was included in the Qavam os-Saltaneh Cabinet. During the climax of the movement for the nationalization of oil in Iran, efforts to nationalize oil all over Iran were opposed and only the nationalization of southern oil was agreed upon. And with resulting protests and workers strikes, the ground was paved for the coup d'etat of 19 August. After the coup, some of our leaders joined hands with the shah's government and the SAVAK, others fled, and all did nothing but harm the interests of the people.

Coinciding with the shah's reforms, and later in 1970, it was decided that the shah should only be a constituional monarch and should not govern. If you review all this as a whole, you will see that the history of the party was a history of perfidy and sedition.

The party did not find favor with the people and that is why it did not (?take hold). It used two tactics. First of all, it began large-scale publications in order to answer questions. Secondly, it tried to find a prop in the imam's line and by capitalizing on the influence of the imam over the people, it tried to go about its work in a covert manner. At this time, we saw that after the announcement of the Revolutionary Council was endorsed by the imam and the Constitution was (?voted upon), all meetings, protests, and official ceremonies which were arranged by the revolutionary leadership were to include Tudeh participation. That is, the line of the imam supported us in an overt manner, but for us, this was only in order to revise our past image.

Of course, this slogan of neither East nor West of the imam did not favor us, the Tudeh Party. If you observe, we were guided by the policies of the Soviet Union as regards international issues, Iranian issues, and the issues of Afghanistan. We supported Taraki, Hafizollah Amin, and Babrak Karmal, as well as the coming of the Red Army. In this way, our policy was not in harmony with the imam's line and the Islamic Republic of Iran, nor with the Iranian Foreign Affairs' Ministry. With regard to the war of Iraq and Iran, the aggression by the Ba'thist-Zionist government of Saddam against the dear soil of our country, we see that although the party outwardly opposes war, it did not raise its voice against the political-military links of the Soviet Union with Iraq or the sending of arms aid to Iraq.

When Soviet-made missiles bombed the Dezful area and thousands of children, women, and men were martyred, we did not take any stand in this regard. Furthermore, we were not entirely loyal to the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran. Our infiltration into government departments, collection of government documents, preparation for a secret press, and not handing over arms all point to the fact that we were thinking in terms of one day toppling the government. People ask why we made these preparations if we wanted to be an overt and legal organization. Therefore, these are also signs of our disloyalty.

What is very significant is that, from the beginning of the Kordestan uprising, we opposed Qasemlu's band and the KDP [Kurdish Democratic Party] and the newspaper MARDOM is proof of this. Similarly, after the various interviews of Mas'ud Rajavi, MARDOM continued to write regular articles attacking their policies. However, the conditions changed and the readers were given to understand that we had ceased commenting on the Kordestan issue and the hypocrites and there was a lull in our publications. This happened about the time a Soviet spy met Kianuri and told him: It is about time that you assert yourself in this organization.

Another issue which is very obvious was our disloyalty against the Interior Ministry and the revolution prosecutor's office. We handed in a list of only 24 leaders which was also a perfidious act. We defended the imam's line, but by slandering those officials of the country, and those who work hard for the country day and night, we did not (?do justice to it).

Everyone knows that the slogan of independence, freedom, the Islamic Republic is a slogan that the people have written with their blood, before the revolution and after the revolution as well. After this, we planned the slogan, Independence, freedom,and social justice, which was in fact a negation of the Islamic Republic. If you consider these issues, you will see that this was a hypocritical and double-dealing policy.

Ties With USSR Explained

GF031628 Tehran Domestic Television Service in Persian 1813 GMT2 May 83

[Interview with Gholamhasan Qa'empaneh, member of Tudeh Party Central Committee and member of MARDOM editorial staff , by unidentified Voice and Vision correspondent; date, place not given — recorded]

[Text] [Question] Please introduce yourself and outline your responsibilities in the Tudeh Party.

[Answer] I am Gholamhasan Qa'empanah. I was born in 1923 and was graduated from the army academy in 1947. I joined the Tudeh Party while still in the academy in 1945. I fled the army in 1950 and went to the Soviet Union and lived there or in other socialist countries from then on. In 1950-51, I gave guarantees to the Soviet security organization, that is to say the KGB, to work with this organization. This work continued in various

forms. I was a member of the Party Central Committee , a member of the investigation committee — set up by the directorate in the party 1 year ago — and a member of MARDOM's editorial staff at the time of my arrest.

[Question] As a member of the Central Committee and a member of the editorial staff of MARDOM who cooperated for nearly 30 years with organizations like the KGB, explain the mechanism, the method, and instances of espionage by the traitorous Tudeh Party.

[Answer] Yes. In order to answer this question, we will have to go back in the history of the party. The fact, as everyone knows, is that the Tudeh Party was formed during World War II, while our country was under the occupation of foreign armies. At that time, this party was founded by individuals who had been trained in the Soviet Union for this job. They included Boqrati, Avanesian, Rusta, and others who, during the 1920's, were trained in the communist universities of Eastern countries. As we know, at that time Stalin worship was at its highest in the Soviet Union and it is obvious that their training was aimed at forming parties in countries bordering the Soviet Union, all of which depended on Soviet policies and were also responsible for espionage and collection of information on behalf of the Soviet union. Therefore, this is how this party was founded. During the time of the war, we can clearly see the party's affiliation to and support for the policies and interest of the Soviet Union in the notable historical events of that era. As an example, the Azarbayjan democratic movement and the democrat movement in Kordestan — both formed under Soviet influence and with complete support of the Soviet Army which occupied the regions — were immediately recognized by the Tudeh Party, which formed a coalition with them.

Some time later, when the Soviet policy requiared a withdrawal from the Iranian soil and an end to the support for the democrat factions in Kordestan and Azarbayjan, Qavam Olsaltaneh went to Moscow and reached an agreement with the Soviet Government to give the oil exploration rights in the northern regions to the Soviet Union in exchange for a withdrawal of Soviet support for these movements. We see that immediately the policies of the party — which was a member of a coalition with these democratic movements — changed and the party started negotiations with Qavam's government. The party leaders not only supported this government — a government which resorted to many actions against the people of Iran — but also participated in the Cabinet and three leading members of the party were ministers in Qavam's Cabinet. Many things have been written on the issue of the nationalization of the oil company during 1951-53 and our people are familiar with the policies of the party in this period. It was a very two-faced policy which seriously weakened the nationalist movement and was a one-sided policy in support of Soviet policies and desires. It did not give any help to the nationalist movement of the Iranian people for the nationalization of the oil industry.

During the same period, the party collected many members and infiltrated a variety of organizations, including the army. However, it never had an independant policy with respect to any of the issues. It always waited to see what the Soviet interests and policy on Iran were and then based its decisions on them and carried these policies out.

Thus, we saw that many of the members of the party supported the regime, an act of treason, and cooperated with the regime. The party leadership is directly responsible for the treachery comitted due to its policies which depended on the Soviet Union. Following the 19 August coup, the party leadership and a large number of the members were forced to flee and the majority went to socialist countries, especially the Soviet Union. In this period, while I was also in the Soviet Union, I witnessed how the entire party became a complete apparatus of the Soviet policies on Iran. At this time, I saw representatives of the Soviet Union, either from the party or from other organizations, participating in all the sessions of the Central Committee or all the plenums. They officially participated in the work of these party sessions. A clear example can be seen during the time when some members of the Central Committee branched off from the party. The Central Committee members did not initially vote for their expulsion but were later forced to change their vote and expel them due to the pressure and intervention of the Soviet representative.

Another example occured around 1960-61 when the relations between the traitorous regime of the defunct shah and the Soviet Government improved in the fields of commerce and economy. To expand and deepen these ties, the Soviet Government closed down almost the entire party apparatus in the Soviet Union and replaced it with the Society of Political Refugees. In continuation of this, 2 or 3 years before the victory of the revolution, the Tudeh Party's radio, Radio Peyk-e Iran, situated in Bulgaria, was withdrawn following the improvement in Bulgarian ties with the regime of the defunct shah.

The Tudeh Party and its leadership approved all these actions of the Soviet Union, Bulgaria, and the other socialist countries. The extent of dependence was such that the party and its leadership had no independent policy which could have been to the benefit of the Iranian people and related to the Iranian issues. All these policies revolved around the axis of foreign interests, that is to say, the interests of the Soviet Union.

During the refugee period, the issue of the complete economic dependence of the party on the Soviet Union can also be seen. The entire party budget was supplied by that country and this economic dependence itself made the party leadership more indebted and created more responsibilities. Thus, we had KGB members in the party whose duty was to report internal news of the party to the KGB.

[Question] Cite an example in this respect.

[Answer] An example would be, let us say at the start, Kambakhsh, a notable leader of the party, was clearly doing this. Later on in Iran it became clear that Kianuri also did this. I, myself, was charged with reporting news from within the party on Iranians. I had contacts with the KGB and passed such reports. Another issue is that of the party's policies and treacheries during the eve and the victory of the Islamic Revolution in Iran. With respect to the party's position and policies toward this revolution, many discussions were held 3 or 4 years before the revolution. There was opposition and support until finally during the last year, on the eve of the revolution, a plenum

was held abroad, named Plenum No 16, and changes were made in the leadership. Kianuri became the secretary general of the Central Committee of the Tudeh Party. This was because on the surface he supported the leadership of the clergy and the leadership of Imam Khomeyni, while the other faction had a different opinion. On the eve of the victory of the revolution, grounds were prepared for the arrival of the members of the central cadre, the editorial staff of MARDOM and the party leadership to come to Iran. To prepare this transfer, preparations were made beforehand in the Soviet Union and the GDR. As an example, a commercial company which was later established in Iran after the arrival of the party had three [directors], two from the Central Committee and the other one a well-known party member, all of whom had lived in the Soviet Union since 1946. Later on, it was found that this company was the channel for handing over all the information gathered through espionage by the party leadership and the secretary general to the Soviet organizations. This company was thus formed with two purposes, both of them approved by the Soviet organizations and the (?KGB). Its first purpose was to be a cover and it directly or indirectly handed over free or cheap goods to the party that aided it. The second purpose, which became clearer in Iran later on, and which I became involved with, was a direct espionage duty, that is, collection of information from within the party to be passed to the members of the company through the first secretary, Kianuri, who in turnpassed it to the Soviet Embassy and Soviet organizations.

I myself got involved with this since I was living with one of the members of this company. For over a year Kianuri gave me these reports and notes. I would give them to my housemate, who in turn took them to the Soviet Embassy and other Soviet organizations. The answers returned through the same chain and I handed them to Kianuri. I became familiar with the text of one of these notes. Its contents were top secret and made it completely clear that all such notes were part of an espionage operation to gather information about the Iranian Government and national secrets of the country, the Islamic Republic, passed by the first secretary through this company to the Soviet Embassy and organizations.

The cases of espionage can be divided into three parts. One is the membership of the central party leadership in the espionage organizations of the East bloc and the Soviet Union. Second is the collection of information from within the party, which was gathered in the information department and subsequently passed to the Central Committee and the person of Kianuri. Due to my responsibilities in the commission for investigation, I toured many of the towns and party branches and noticed in the party sessions that one of the main duties of the party members was to report where, during the week, they gathered information, where they have contacts, or where they have infiltrated. This information was gathered, passed to the central party apparatus, and, following classification, was handed to the party leadership. In addition, the contacts the party had, the infiltration elements the party had inside organizations, the unknown individuals, gave reports which were classified and sent to the party headquarters. These were put at the disposal of the first secretary who in turn passed them to the embassy. So we can generally say that the party was turned into an extensive information gathering network which used a group of innocent youths who had very wrong concepts about the party activity as spies to gather information on behalf of a foreign country.

Some of these reports were passed to the Afghan Embassy. This person who took the news from me and handed them to the Soviet Embassy said that he also had contacts with the Afghan Embassy. I said this during my interrogation. He told me that he had a meeting and exchange of information with the Afghan Embassy.

There are two other issues I wish to point out. Let me say before I start this that the party's collusion started by following the policies and supporting the interest of the Soviet Union in Iran. Then we, including myself as a member of the leadership of the party and the Central Committee, see how it evolved into an espionage affair and how the party became a large organization for espionage on behalf of the Soviet Union in which all the leaders of the party and members of the Central Committee participated.

[Question] Excuse me. You were in contact with the Soviet espionage organization for around 30 years. What were your feelings during this time with respect to the issues you reported and your acts of espionage? Did you really not think that you were committing treason against the people?

[Answer] You see, at the beginning, we were young and chose this road on the basis of feelings. All these issues in the Soviet Union and in communist parties in general are explained by saying that all such work is for the interest of socialism and for its goals. That is to say, the end justifies the means. That important phrase used for communists was used in the beginning. Toward the end, when we had become older, we were able to understand the depth of this treachery, but the political momentum was such that it engulfed us and all controls were lost. We became passive instruments of events and followedthem without any control until a sudden blow awoke us. This sudden blow for all of us was arrest and imprisonment. It suddenly woke us up. I personally opened my eyes and took a deep look at my past and realized what traitorous quicksand I had fallen into. It was certainly like that

There are two issues I would like to mention here on the subject of the party policy and its leadership, especially Kianuri, who claimed so much support for the imam's line and the Islamic Revolution and, in the Islamic phrase, exemplified hypocrisy and deceit. One is the issue of Afghanistan and its occupation by the Soviet Army and the other is the issue of the war imposed by the traitorous regime of Saddam on Iran. In both cases, the party, its leadership, and especially Kianuri in the questions and answers and other of his articles repeatedly supported the entire Soviet policy. He never considered the official policy of the Islamic Republic, a completely correct policy, which supports the oppressed Afghan Muslims and denounces and condemns the foreign occupiers of the country. The party never paid any attention to this and completely followed Soviet opinion. On Iraq, when we realized that the brave Iranian army and the able self-sacrificing guards were able to defeat repeatedly the army of Saddam and enter Iraqi soil, the issue of Saddam's overthrow was raised. Western countries which have continued to support this regime and would suffer if this regime is removed — including the Soviet Union — became supportive of it. For example, the Soviet Union gave it rockets and new tanks. All this was printed in the world and Iranian press and reported in

remarks by Iranian officials, but the party not only did not mention this, but tried to explain it away. All these things were raised in Kianuri's questions and answers and Soviet policy was supported while silence was maintained over these crimes committed against the people of Iran and the oppressed of the world by foreign and especially Soviet weapons.

This is a summary of what I wished to say about how the party's ties at the start ended in this quicksand of treachery and espionage. I say this as a member of the Central Committee, and I beleive all the members of the Central Committee and the leadership of the party must now confess in front of the Iranian people that the entire length of our activities and our past in the party was treachery against the people of Iran and Iran itself and treachery against the Islamic Revolution of Iran during its victory. We have to sincerely put ourselves in front of the Islamic Revolution court and sincerely open all within ourselves and our hearts. Maybe we can at least be able to live with our consciences to some extent by confessing our guilt and our past espionage and treachery.

[Question] Have you anything particular to say about the membership of other members of the Central Committee in the espionage organizations?

[Answer] I have nothing special to say in this respect. However, as I have said, it is certain that some of them had such ties and such contacts.

Espionage Activities Described

GF031634 Tehran Domestic Television Service in Persian 1837 GMT 2 May 83

[Interview with Ahmad 'Ali Rasidi, head of Investigation Department and member of Investigation Division of Tudeh Party Central Committee,by unidentified Voice and Vision correspondent; date, place not given — recorded]

[Text] [Question] For the purpose of understanding the level of spying and involvement, we want to question several individuals who were in the higher echelons and in key positions in the Tudeh Party and who were actively involved in spying and were agents of the spy rings of the superpowers. We want them to introduce themselves, explain when they became members, and describe their spying activities.

[Answer] I am Ahmad 'Ali Rasidi, member of the Central Committee of the Tudeh Party of Iran, in charge of the Investigation Department of the Tehran and member of the Central Investigation Division of the Central Committee of the Tudeh Party of Iran. I went to the Soviet Union toward the end of 1946. Around 1950 or 1951, the Soviet KGB asked me to become an employeee. I agreed to cooperate and became principally involved with work issues. The work consisted of giving opinions on the activities of a number of party members. After the revolution, when we came back to Iran, I and two other party members established a commercial company. It was a sort of dummy commercial company which was involved in spying activities in addition to its commercial activities.

[Question] Have you been in contact with KGB agents since the success of the revolution? If so, explain.

[Answer] After the success of the revolution, I went abroad three times, including a trip to the Soviet Union. There I made contact with my KGB liaison officer.

[Question] On the whole, how many years have you been a member of the KGB?

[Answer] Including the year 1952, some 31 or 32 years in all.

NVOI Refutes Interior Minister's Anti-Tudeh Charges

TA031549 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian 1730 GMT 2 May 83

[Unattributed commentary: "They Want People to Sleep With Ease of Mind"]

[Text] Dear compatriots: Following the arrest of a number of Iranian Tudeh Party leaders and members, headed by Dr Nureddin Kianuri, some of the high-ranking officials of the Islamic Government and personalities affiliated with the clergy have made contradictory remarks in justifying this illegal act, indicating that those who perpetrated this disgraceful action still lack an alibi that can conform with reality and that will be accepted by the people.

However, amid all these contradictory, fictitious and entirely false statements, the remarks by the interior minister are very interesting. While announcing the news of the arrest of Dr Nureddin Kianuri, first secretary of the Iranian Tudeh Party Central Committee, and of many other members and leaders of this party, he declared: We have checked any sort of movement by the enemies of our country's genuine Islamic Revolution. Probably, at the time of publishing this statement in KEYHAN dated 8 February 1983, the interior minister had still not had the opportunity to invent any charges against the Iranian Tudey Party. Therefore, he employed the trite and ready charges fabricated by the imperialists against all anticolonialist organizations and movements and accused leaders of the Tudeh Party of spying and forging documents.

Subsequent remarks by some of the authorities who were seeking convincing pretexts to justify this illegal act proved that the interior minister was not very precise in his description of the charges, and since charges that could be justified did not exist at all, the perpetrators of this disgraceful act resorted to reviewing and investigating the SAVAK dossiers. Of course, none of these measures are in keeping with the dignity of the Islamic Government.

But let us return to the statement by the interior minister in which he speaks of checking any sort of movement by the revolution's enemies. From the viewpoint of the interior minister, this claim means first of all that the Iranian Tudeh Party is allegedly the enemy of the genuine Islamic Revolution of Iran. Secondly, since this enemy has been arrested, therefore the movement of the foes of the Iranian Revolution has been checked as well.

Regarding the first point one can say with complete confidence that neither by taking advantage of the hellish dossiers of SAVAK nor by the feverish activities of the multifarious and real enemies of the Iranian Revolution , who have round an empty arena without any barriers for their hostile activities, can one level the slightest charge that is to some extent compatible with reality against the Iranian Tudeh Party. It is more than 40 years now that the Iranian Tudeh Party has been struggling against imperialist and colonialist domination and for the independence and freedom of our homeland. Today, it is no secret that this party has sincerely defended and continues to defend the revolution and its gains, and as has been stated in the statement by the Iranian Tudeh Party Central Committee, this is the only guilt that has aroused the wild revenge of imperialist circles, and first and foremost the U.S. Imperialists, against this party. The aim of the imperialists and their Iranian agents is to deprive the Islamic Republic of Iran of the support and backing of the true revolutionary forces and the people. This, itself, is an answer to the second point that the interior minister raised about checking the movement of the revolution's enemies. Namely, it seems that, God forbid, the minister of the interior wants to tell the people: Your mind should be at east. With the arrest of the Iranian Tudeh Party leaders any sort of movement by the enemies of the Iranian Revolution has been checked. Go to sleep with peace of mind and have no worry at all that America will carry out its plot, that the counterrevolution will gain control of all revolutionary and government organs and institutions and will finally destroy the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Is this not subjecting our revolutionary people to surprise? Is this, itself, not a hostile act against the Iranian Revolution, depicting the true friends of the revolution as enemies and ignoring the real foes of the revolution, and striving to induce the people to neglect the numerous counterrevolutionary activities of imperialist agents and the CIA- afflicted hojjatis and other antipeople elements and groups so that they would not see what is taking place, for example, in the Ministry of the Interior and the Council of Guardians, how the Constitution is being violated and how the hoarders and profiteers are wreaking havoc?

The continued arrest of a number of Iranian Tudeh Party leaders and members is proof that the foes of the Iranian Revolution are striving to divert public opinion from fundamental and basic issues and from the perils posed by the imperialists and their Iranian agents in our country. For this reason, the Iranian people want the arrested leaders and members of the Iranian Tudeh Party to be released unconditionally, and that an end be put to these violations of the law.

It is high time that our country's officials opened their eyes and ears and looked with realism on what is taking place in our homeland. It is high time that some of the authorities refrained from putting the people to sleep and from throwing sand in people's eyes on the basis of superficiality and the intimations of news imperialism, and from playing games with the revolution and its aims. By arresting a group of the most noble strugglers of our homeland, not only have you not checked the movement of the revolution's enemies, on the contrary, you have fastened the stone and unleashed the dog.

NVOI Maintains Tudeh Party Leaders Tortured

TA031948 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian 1730 GMT 3 May 83

[Unattributed commentary: "Torture Is Shameful Stain on Islamic Republic"]

[Text] Dear compatriots: A large-scale propaganda campaign, reminiscent of imperialist mass media, and following the intimations and provocations by the counterrevolution's masked and unmasked elements in the CIA-afflicted hojjatis, and the journalistic Keshmiris, has escalated in an unprecedented manner in our homeland against the true revolutionary dissenting forces.

What is currently occurring in our homeland in connection with the propaganda and police onslaught on the revolutionary dissenting forces recalls to mind the shameful scenes of unbridled attacks by the night patrols and tortures of the former regime on the eve of and following the coup of 19 August, except that this time they are taking place under the pseudo-Muslim and Islamic mask.

In a continuation of this anti-Tudeh propaganda campaign, Mr Reza'i, commander of the Guards Corps, was received by the imam and presented him a report in connection with the arrest of leaders and members of the Iranian Tudeh Party.

The question raised by the people is: Did Mr Reza'i inform the imam that the revolution's prosecutor general had arrested the leaders of this party on the basis of the list and addresses that the leaders of the Iranian Tudeh Party themselves had put at the disposal of the Interior Ministry upon the request of this ministry, and contrary to all ethical standards and trust?

Did Mr Reza'i and the revolution's prosecutor general inform the imam that for more than 2 months the Evin jailers subjected these prisoners to torture at the hands of torturers and security guards and on the basis of barbarous and inhuman American methods?

Did Mr Reza'i inform the imam that the SAVAKist advisers of the government, with the advice of CIA and British intelligence service advisers, in addition to torture, also resorted to all modern and inhuman means of obtaining fake confessions, and to special injections for the creation of mental disorders? Did the officials directly responsible for the onslaught on the Iranian Tudeh Party and for the arrest of its leaders and members tell the imam that what had been screened on television about some of the leaders and members of the Iranian Tudeh Party were different, edited sections of their statements in various instances and were obtained by the use of various mental and physical tortures? It seems that the answers to these questions are negative.

The gentlemen drew the imam's attention to certain dossiers and reports that had been prepared by the SAVAKist dossier compilers, a superficial group possessed by blind fanaticism and aided by British, American, and Israeli security advisers, so that they could justify all their past crimes, which were the greatest blows to the Iranian Revolution. The impact of the intimations stemming from this shameful drama [illegible] U.S., British, and Israeli

espionage and intelligence organization puppets have prepared by way of the hojjatis and SAVAK remnants has reached such a level that even a number of our country's senior officials, including the president, believing all these plots, have leveled unjust attacks and slanders at the true revolutionary forces.

So far the counterrevolution and its main bases — the broad spectrum of the large landowners, the capitalists, the liberals, the hojjatis, and the court preachers — have succeeded in carrying out the plan of the United States and its Western allies to suppress all true revolutionary forces. The rejoicing and satisfaction by the counterrevolutionaries and the broad spectrum of the revolution's foes and their Western masters at what is taking place in our homeland is particularly in response to this.

It is not clear how our homeland's authorities and government figures are interpreting and justifying this harmony of imperialist mass media and the broad spectrum of the counterrevolution with the Islamic Government, and their rejoicing and happiness.

It is obvious from the remarks by Mr Reza'i, commander of the Guard Corps, who has called upon the people not to molest members and followers of the Iranian Tudeh Party, that superficial elements, the CIA-afflicted hojjatis and the SAVAKists have embarked on a series of wild attacks on individuals, members, and followers of the Iranian Tudeh Party, even on their relatives and friends, and have launched bloody and barbarous scenes reminiscent of the Middle Ages. Such scenes are, in fact, a stain on the Islamic Government and implicit confirmation of the claim by all opponents and foes of the Iranian Revolution to the effect that the rule of law and freedom do not exist in Iran and that it is the law of the jungle that governs.

In our country's mass media, the report and claim are constantly repeated that allegedly some of the leaders of the Iranian Tudeh Party have confessed their treacheries. If defense of deprived people, if irreconcilable combat with the prosperous and parasitic stratum, if irreconcilable hostility toward imperialism, and if the disclosure of the true faces of the pseudosources of imitation and the court preachers is treachery, then the claim by the mouthpieces of the Islamic Government is not a baseless claim. In the dictionary of the rightists, the court preachers, and the pseudosources of imitation, support for the million-strong masses and struggle against the plundering stratum and its turbaned and unturbaned supporters mean treason and espionage.

At any rate, reports reaching us from the prisons indicate that the jailers of the Islamic Government, with the aid of SAVAKist torturers and the advisers of the CIA, the British intelligence service, and Mosad, are continuing with all the brutal methods of physical and mental torture to allegedly obtain confessions and conclude the dossier of the leaders and members of the Iranian Tudeh Party, so that these leaders and members — who have never surrendered to any despotic and tyrannical power — will be brought to their knees.

The mental and health condition of many of these prisoners is extremely grave and dangerous. The Iranian people should know that this shameful and fake drama which imperialism, headed by the United States, has prepared with the aid of its Iranian agents against the best sons of our homeland, is aimed at dealing a primary blow to the revolution, and consequently at suppressing all sincere supporters of the revolution and the liquidation of its gains. Oh people, be alert and vigilant. Do not be influenced by the imtimations of the superficials, the CIA-hojjatis, and the elements of pseudosources of imitation.

Our homeland's alert people expect the imam, before it is too late, to foil the new treacherous plot of the rightists and the elements of the United States and Britain.

Hashemi-Rafsanjani Gives Friday Sermon

LD291739 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 29 Apr 83

[Excerpts] Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi-Rafsanjani, provisional Friday imam of Tehran, continuing his discussion on social justice in the first sermon referred to Islam's aim in finding a fundamental solution to differences and discrimination between the prosperous and deprived classes.

Referring to international labor day, he said that this day was chosen to pay tribute to work and workers in the world. Considering that the workers of the world constitute the most oppressed and most fundamental section of society, this in itself is a good gesture. Unfortunately, however, today the question of protecting workers' rights has become a means of deceiving workers. In Western imperialist systems,workers have been allowed certain facilities which work as a kind of sedative or preventative against the danger of Marxism and a Marxist upsurge. In fact, such facilities are like decorations on the walls of a dilapidated house.

In communist countries, where the slogans are different, their behavior does not correspond with their slogans. The conditions of the workers are even worse than in imperialist countries. Although they might say that they are in a period of construction and transition and that is why the situation is as it is. It should be said that the situation has been like this for a long time. Sixty years have elapsed and, although the capitalist class has been eliminated in those societies, another class has taken over control of the Armed Forces, the culture,and the economy in those societies, in spite of their claims that the government is from the workers and the society is made up mostly of workers.

Commenting on drug smuggling and addiction, the provisional Friday imam of Tehran said:

[Begin recording] Drugs are one of the weapons used by world imperialism. Read the history of China and see what the opium war did to China. If you do not want to read history, look at ourselves, see these young people who are in streets, cafes, tea houses, and opium dens. See these smugglers who do their best to hide this poison and sell it to the people.

What we are aiming at is to move toward health, happiness, increased production, increased work opportunities, and meeting the needs of society with increased production. I would like to say that the present high prices and (?shortages) are not all because of hoarding or mismanagement and the like. Most of it is because of shortages of material. [end recording]

Mr. Hashemi-Rafsanjani then spoke of high prices and hoarding, saying that as well as the military and economic war imposed on us, another reason for high prices, hoarding, and material shortages is the increase in population and the number of refugees forced to come to our country because of the problems in the region and because of the imposed war. The population of our country has increased to 40 million from 35 million during the past few years and we have more than 2 million refugees staying here as our guests. Under the present circumstances, the only way to fight hoarding and profiteering is to increase production so that it would not be economical to hoard goods and thus tie down capital. With increased production and job opportunities many vices would disappear. "Wouldn't it be better for young peasants to care for trees and farms rather than wash cars in cities and rush to live in towns?

At the end of his sermon, the provisional Friday imam of Tehran referred to the anniversary of the martyrdom of the late teacher Motahhari and said that he would talk about him on another occasion and at greater length.

Successes Against 'Counterrevolutionaries' Cited

LD021823 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 2 May 83

[Text] According to reports from the Hamzeh Seyyed ash-Shohada — peace be upon him — Headquarters, during operations while defending the liberated Kurdish areas of the homeland over the past few days, the pagan-fighting brave personnel of the self-sacrificing guards and the mobilization headquarters of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps and the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran killed or wounded large numbers of counterrevolutionaries affiliated with the East and the West, among whom were a number of the leaders of apostate and moghareb [mohareb ba khoda: those who wage war against God] minigroups, namely, Komeleh, the person responsible for the apostate minigroup's supplies, and Hoseyn Farhadpur, one of the defunct Democratic Party's military commanders.

During urban operations carried out by the forces of Islam to discover the counterrevolutionaries' dens of corruption and to neutralize their plots, crushing blows were dealt to puppet organizations of counterrevolutionary minigroups in Mahabad, Bukan, Divandarreh, and Dehgolan. During these operations, 149 members and supporters of the mohareb minigroups' urban cells were arrested.

In continuation of the escapes by deceived members of the minigroups affiliated with world blasphemy from their organizations and their surrender to the defenders of the Islamic Revolution, in the past month more than 150 deceived members of the minigroups surrendered themselves to the combatants of Islam in Kordestan, among them were many of their leaders, namely, ('Ali Hasanbaneh), member of the defunct Democratic Party's Central Committee in Mahabad and participant in the fifth congress of the defunct Democratic Party; Mulla (Holseyn Ahmadzadeh), one of the pseudoclergymen of Salmas, who joined the defunct Democratic Party after the revolution; (Soleyman Azari), one of the principle members of the cursed Democratic Party in Piranshashr; (Mohammad Saleh Ahmadpur), one of the pseudoclergymen of Shahin Dezh who joined the apostate Komeleh minigroup after the revolution; and many persons of various party ranks.

Over 80 Killed, Wounded in Western Areas

LD031732 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 3 May 83

[Text] According to reports received from Hamzeh Seyyed ash-Shohada — peace be upon him — Headquarters, in continuing the mopping-up operations in the western regions of the country, the combatants of Islam attacked and captured the counterrevolutionaries' joint command center in the (Bademchub) area, in the region northwest of Sanandaj.

During this successful operation, which was carried out thanks to the efforts of the brave personnel of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the self-sacrificing Guards Corps, the Mobilization unit of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps, the self-sacrificing Gendarmerie personnel, and Muslim Kurdish peshmergas, and with the bravery of the fast-flyers of the army Air Force, more than 80 counterrevolutionaries were killed or wounded and the villages of (Bademchub), (Yazar-e) Sofia, (Sang-e) Sefid, Bagh-e-Robat, (Gav-e Ahanpur), Upper and Lower Gezmel, and also the important heights of Almalu and (Ferkuik) were cleansed of the filthy presence of the armed rebels. The bodies of a number of counterrevolutionaries are still in the area.

According to this report, due to the combatants of Islam's complete control over the area, deceived and repentant members of the minigroups affiliated to the East and the West, of various organizational ranks, surrender themselves every day to revolution guards unit within the jurisdiction of the Hamzeh Seyyed ash-Shohada — peace be upon him — Headquarters, and return to the bosom of Islam.

Radio Iran Reports 4,000 People Arrested

GF031952 (Clandestine) Radio Iran in Persian 1330 GMT 3 May 83

[Text] Following the announcement about arrests of Tudeh Party members in Iran, it was said in Tehran today that 4,000 people have been arrested so far. The roundup continues. Under the cover of mop-up operations against the Tudeh Party, the revolution guards have arrested hundreds of persons opposing the regime, including certain nonpolitical commercial people, employees, and workers who are not Tudeh members.

The Revolution Guards Corps command, in a circular, has called on the Revolution Guards Corps centers all over the country to strike against all elements who are known to be antiregime, arrest them, and send them to the central headquarters of the Revolution Guards Corps.